

## IS COBB'S ISLAND DOOMED?

The Atlantic Waves Make Sport of Its Foundation.

## METHODIST CHURCH LYING IN SURF.

Remarkable and Rapid Changes Taking Place—The Life-Saving Station Alone Occupies a Dry Situation—Senator LeCato to Succeed Himself.

BLOOMSBURY, VA., Jan. 12.—Special.—The rear end of the M. E. church, South on Cobb's Island, is at last in the sea, the foundation having been washed from under it last week. The life-saving station alone is now located in a comparatively dry spot. The rapidity with which the island makes out, and washes away again is something remarkable.

This church, which is now the sport of the Atlantic waves, is an excellent frame building of pretty architectural design, and was erected by the aid of a Christian lady who visited the island and recognized the need for a place of worship.

The destruction of the church by the great storm of last October was rapidly being repaired by the favorable action of the sea, and there was hope that the little island, so dear to many summer visitors, would again be a place of resort. But a short time ago the tide was away from the beach, and the island was again making prey of the prettiest and most substantial portions of the island.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATION. The Government life-saving station, which has been made up of the natives of the island, is located at the southern point of the island, facing the inlet with its back to the sea. It is one of the most important of the island, and has a splendid view of the life-saving station. The inhabitants of the island are very dependent on their misfortune, hoping for the best and fearing the worst.

The people in this section are worried by the high rates on the N. Y. & P. N. railroad.

A MILLION BARRELS. Over one million barrels of sweet potatoes were shipped North last season via this road, and as the farmers realize the value of this product, the people think it unjust that the railroad companies should increase the freight rates, particularly as they alone were benefited by the potato crop of last season.

The report that mid-ages are rampant in the Eastern Shore is being contradicted. There have been two or three in the Northern part of Accomac county, but of the others, the assertion that they were rabid was proved of foundation.

Rev. W. C. Vaden, P. D., Eastern Shore district, is detained at home by the illness of his little son, Rev. Jos. R. Sturges fills his appointments pro tem.

DR. LECATO POPULAR. Senator George W. LeCato made a business trip to Philadelphia this week. Dr. LeCato has given much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as a representative of the people of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that his re-election to the Senate is assured.

Mr. William J. Sturges, son of Rev. Jos. R. Sturges, has accepted a position in the office of the Governor of New York city, and left for that place on Tuesday night.

## FATAL MINE ACCIDENTS.

Five Men Drop 275 Feet—Four Blown to Pieces in Colorado.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Jan. 12.—William L. Taylor, aged forty years; Henry Flynn, aged thirty-five; John Taylor, aged twenty-four, and Peter Tingo, a Polisher, aged thirty, were instantly killed and Theodore Frankenstein, aged sixteen, was fatally injured at the same place. The explosion occurred in the new shaft at Wadesville this morning. They composed part of the day shift and stood on the rim of a big iron bucket to be lowered to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of six hundred feet. The rope passed through a heavy cross-head made of angle iron, which served as its guide. On account of the bitter cold weather the cross-head did not move when the bucket started down the shaft. After it had descended about three hundred feet, the cross-head gave way, precipitating the four men and boy to the rocky surface below, a distance of about two hundred feet. The bodies of the four men, which were horribly mangled, were removed to their respective homes. Frankenstein was taken to the Pottsville hospital, where he died at noon. John Taylor had never seen the bottom of the shaft, this being his first day to enter the workings.

The dead men all leave families and were experienced men in shift sinking.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A special from Boulder, Col., says that four men were blown to pieces yesterday afternoon at Ward, a small mining camp, situated in the mountains, twenty miles from Boulder. The killed are John Glover, J. Dan Schieber, A. A. DeGarmo, and Henry Grover. One man, who was not killed, was taken to the hospital, but died of his wounds.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the men had finished drilling a round of holes, they came out and, taking a box of giant powder, proceeded to load the holes. They carried the powder on an ear to the place of operation some 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Five minutes after starting the ear, Manager Pauline was startled by a terrific explosion. Men entered the tunnel, and fifty feet from the breast of it they found a complete wreck, with remains of human flesh, all scattered in the workings. As the exploring party proceeded the horrible face of the absence was made apparent. Amid the pile of rock and timbers were the severed remains in a mass unrecognizable and impossible to join together. The only conclusion is that when the men came out, they were blown to pieces by the powder.

The only conclusion is that when the men came out, they were blown to pieces by the powder.

THE BATTLE ARMOR.

Naval-Constructor Dashiell Coming to Newport News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Naval-Constructor Dashiell, member of the Steel Board, has returned from Bethlehem, Pa., where he examined the plates made for the battleship Wisconsin.

Construction at San Francisco. He found them fully up to specifications, so there will be no delay on that vessel.

Constructor Dashiell will now go to the steel works to examine the plates used in the construction of the battleship Kearsarge and Kentucky is practically suspended on account of tests which cast doubts on the quality of all the steel furnished.

It is believed that the methods of working the plates into those ships is as much as the plates themselves.

Constructor hopes to devise

## method by which sufficient good material, out of the hundreds of tons on hand may be selected, and the work continued while the steel contractors are given an opportunity to make good the deficiency. The Steel Board will consider Constructor Dashiell's report on Friday, and there is likelihood that construction may be commenced at Newport News next week.

## A MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Montgomery Sustains Damages While Rounding Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The United States cruiser Montgomery met with an accident yesterday morning while rounding Governor's Island, sustaining damage to three port-side plates and to a blade of her propeller. The cruiser was on her way to New York from the North Atlantic squadron, with Captain Bradford, a thoroughly experienced navigator, in command. The cruiser was proceeding at a moderate speed, and the accident started about 10 o'clock. Two more violent bumps followed immediately, and the alarm was at once sounded. Every man sprang to his post, the water-tight doors between the compartments were closed, and the engines stopped. Men went below soon reported that the ship was not leaking, but that the vessel was bent and might be the vessel struck. He says the ship was a safe distance from the Governor's Island shore and sailing to the westward on a line with Castle William and the Barge Office at the Battery. The officers assured that all was right, proceeded to Tompkinsville, where the vessel was to be repaired.

Investigation of the accident was notified. Investigation of the ship's bottom by a diver showed that the ship had struck a rock in the middle of the channel, and the engine room was damaged. The Governor's Island shore is noted for its rocks, and the accident is not the first of its kind. Numerous there may have been washed out to the channel. Several of the navy-yard officials, however, declared that the ship was not damaged.

THE GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. The Governor's Island, located at the southern point of the island, facing the inlet with its back to the sea. It is one of the most important of the island, and has a splendid view of the life-saving station.

The inhabitants of the island are very dependent on their misfortune, hoping for the best and fearing the worst.

The people in this section are worried by the high rates on the N. Y. & P. N. railroad.

A MILLION BARRELS. Over one million barrels of sweet potatoes were shipped North last season via this road, and as the farmers realize the value of this product, the people think it unjust that the railroad companies should increase the freight rates, particularly as they alone were benefited by the potato crop of last season.

The report that mid-ages are rampant in the Eastern Shore is being contradicted. There have been two or three in the Northern part of Accomac county, but of the others, the assertion that they were rabid was proved of foundation.

Rev. W. C. Vaden, P. D., Eastern Shore district, is detained at home by the illness of his little son, Rev. Jos. R. Sturges fills his appointments pro tem.

DR. LECATO POPULAR. Senator George W. LeCato made a business trip to Philadelphia this week. Dr. LeCato has given much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as a representative of the people of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that his re-election to the Senate is assured.

Mr. William J. Sturges, son of Rev. Jos. R. Sturges, has accepted a position in the office of the Governor of New York city, and left for that place on Tuesday night.

FATAL MINE ACCIDENTS. Five Men Drop 275 Feet—Four Blown to Pieces in Colorado.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Jan. 12.—William L. Taylor, aged forty years; Henry Flynn, aged thirty-five; John Taylor, aged twenty-four, and Peter Tingo, a Polisher, aged thirty, were instantly killed and Theodore Frankenstein, aged sixteen, was fatally injured at the same place. The explosion occurred in the new shaft at Wadesville this morning. They composed part of the day shift and stood on the rim of a big iron bucket to be lowered to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of six hundred feet. The rope passed through a heavy cross-head made of angle iron, which served as its guide. On account of the bitter cold weather the cross-head did not move when the bucket started down the shaft. After it had descended about three hundred feet, the cross-head gave way, precipitating the four men and boy to the rocky surface below, a distance of about two hundred feet. The bodies of the four men, which were horribly mangled, were removed to their respective homes. Frankenstein was taken to the Pottsville hospital, where he died at noon. John Taylor had never seen the bottom of the shaft, this being his first day to enter the workings.

The dead men all leave families and were experienced men in shift sinking.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A special from Boulder, Col., says that four men were blown to pieces yesterday afternoon at Ward, a small mining camp, situated in the mountains, twenty miles from Boulder. The killed are John Glover, J. Dan Schieber, A. A. DeGarmo, and Henry Grover. One man, who was not killed, was taken to the hospital, but died of his wounds.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the men had finished drilling a round of holes, they came out and, taking a box of giant powder, proceeded to load the holes. They carried the powder on an ear to the place of operation some 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Five minutes after starting the ear, Manager Pauline was startled by a terrific explosion. Men entered the tunnel, and fifty feet from the breast of it they found a complete wreck, with remains of human flesh, all scattered in the workings. As the exploring party proceeded the horrible face of the absence was made apparent. Amid the pile of rock and timbers were the severed remains in a mass unrecognizable and impossible to join together. The only conclusion is that when the men came out, they were blown to pieces by the powder.

The only conclusion is that when the men came out, they were blown to pieces by the powder.

THE BATTLE ARMOR.

Naval-Constructor Dashiell Coming to Newport News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Naval-Constructor Dashiell, member of the Steel Board, has returned from Bethlehem, Pa., where he examined the plates made for the battleship Wisconsin.

Construction at San Francisco. He found them fully up to specifications, so there will be no delay on that vessel.

Constructor Dashiell will now go to the steel works to examine the plates used in the construction of the battleship Kearsarge and Kentucky is practically suspended on account of tests which cast doubts on the quality of all the steel furnished.

It is believed that the methods of working the plates into those ships is as much as the plates themselves.

Constructor hopes to devise

## DEATH OF COL. W. E. CRAIG.

Passed Away at Staunton After a Brief Illness.

## HIS CAREER AND OFFICIAL LIFE.

Collector of Internal Revenue Under Arthur and District Attorney Under Harrison—Counsel in the Goodman Murder Trial.

STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 12.—Special.—Colonel William E. Craig, who has lain in a comatose state ever since his attack Monday afternoon, died at 11:45 o'clock to-night. His pulse, which was last night 120, this morning went down to 12, and his temperature was reduced from 102.5 to 99. His breathing was better and his physicians said his condition had improved but this evening Dr. Gilman told your correspondent that he had failed during the day, and that he could not live through the night.

HIS ILLNESS. The death of Colonel Craig follows a sudden attack of an apoplectic character. He was actively engaged in legal cases up to the hour of his illness, and except a slight attack of the grip, had previously been in his usual health. He was one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and in his official position as Collector of Internal Revenue, and District Attorney under Arthur, and Chief Attorney under Harrison, was widely known.

He was an able lawyer and was one of the counsel in the prosecution of Commodore Thomas E. Goodman for the murder of Colonel L. C. Parsons. He was also counsel in the prosecution of the murder of Colonel L. C. Parsons.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. He was born April 18, 1831, and since manhood has been one of the most conspicuous characters of this city and county.

His father was Alexander S. Craig, of Augusta county, and his mother, Miss Sarah C. Engleman. His father was a member of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, and fought at the battle of Manassas. His mother and one sister survive him.

After hearing the joint debate between James M. Smith and John C. Calhoun, Craig changed his politics and became an ardent Republican. He was elected chairman of the City and County Committee in 1882, and had held that position ever since.

OFFICIAL POSITION. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Arthur July 11, 1884, and was District Attorney under the Harrison administration. Colonel Craig graduated in the law department in 1852. He read law with the late Judge Green Smith, the master commissioner of the Circuit Court for many years.

THE FUNERAL. The funeral will take place Friday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A RICHMOND MAN ILL. Timber Getting a Great Industry—Politics Grow Rapidly in Loud County.

ELMINGTON, Jan. 12.—Special.—It is very dry and the streams are very low. Farmers and high land almost too dry to plow. Wheat is much in need of rain, and this month so far is remarkable for there being so little snow or rain. The streams are so low it is with difficulty milled grain.

Mr. John S. Emery, who for a long time was salesman for Watkins, Cottrell & Co., and was recently for Watkins Hardware Company, of Richmond, is lying critically ill at his home, near Montreal, this county.

A large business is being done in this section in getting hickory spoke timber, walnut logs, and, also, large poplar logs, all of which are bringing high prices.

At all the stations near Charlottesville, the Lynchburg large quantities of these timbers are being ready to be shipped.

The city drummers are now out, and merchants are buying liberally. Most of them had for Christmas trade, which reduced their stocks low, and they are now replenishing.

Politics again assuming much interest, and there is a lively interest felt as to who will represent this county in the Legislature. Several candidates are spoken of, and there will be an exciting contest, as some feel that whether the county will be represented is in question.

For every post-office in the county there are at least half a dozen applicants, and petitions are presented constantly to sign. I trust the grand old Democratic party will again be re-elected and come with new vigor for the coming year.

And proudly maintain the honor of this grand old Commonwealth for good and pure government and equal rights to all.

TOBACCO GROWERS' CONVENTION. Instructive Addresses on the Cultivation of the Weed.

OCALA, FLA., Jan. 12.—When the Tobacco Growers' Convention met this morning, Professor Whitney, chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, at Washington, was introduced, and made a very instructive address on the conditions of climate in various States as related to tobacco-growing.

Mr. Corry, of the Owl Tobacco Company, of Quincy, followed. Mr. Corry's talk was heartily applauded.

John Strong, president of the Connecticut Experimental Station, followed Mr. Corry, and spoke largely from the standpoint of an experimental station man. He said every section and State in the growing of tobacco had its own conditions and modes of culture. He gave a history of his station, which the people of his State found necessary to establish to improve the condition of their leaf, in order to maintain its market. The station was founded in 1882. The farmers formed a stock company, and bought the land, and the State assumed the management. This five-years' experiment will determine what elements of soil are taken off and must be replaced, the effects of fertilizers on the crop, etc. Quickly-decomposing fertilizers and those containing salt were positively hurtful. Labeled, cotton seed, and castor pomace were good. He said that tobacco could be improved on as a source of plant food, but it was good humus for the earth. There was no rule which they could follow. To do so was gambling. Climate was a great thing, but soil better yet. If adapted to growing tobacco. Don't stint in fertilizer; put it on freely when you are sure you are right. Quality in tobacco

was everything. Better 500 pounds per acre than not enough.

Mr. J. M. Edra, of Ocala, followed on "Results of his experiments in growing tobacco around Ocala."

He visited all sections of the State and explained to the growers the conditions were all he could ask—similar to Cuba—and his experience demonstrated the correctness of his judgment. He had doubts at first, because he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

Next, a paper of great interest was read by O. L. Joyner, of North Carolina on "Tobacco in his State." He was followed by C. R. Cullum, of Tennessee, who told about the crop of 1896, 100,000 pounds, which is worth \$2,000,000, and the profit there is in it for their growers.

Mr. Joyner said he had been told Florida tobacco had no aroma. He knew better now, for with long experience as a smoker he could truthfully say that the quality and flavor of cigars of Florida tobacco were as good as the best made of tobacco grown in the most famous districts of Cuba, with which he was familiar.

## A FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

The Monetary Conference Takes Steps to Have One Created.

## RETIREMENT OF DEMAND OBLIGATIONS.

By Such Gradual Process as to Prevent Injurious Contraction of the Currency Is Favored—Gold Standard Should Be Maintained.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 12.—The National Monetary Convention, which has been in session here for two days, this afternoon adopted a declaration of what legislation, in its opinion, is needed upon the subject by a practically unanimous vote.

This declaration included a demand for the maintenance of the gold standard and a retirement of the demand obligations of the government. Accompanying this was a proposition for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report by bill or otherwise upon the evils and remedies of the currency system.

VERY HARMONIOUS. This was the unanimous conclusion of the committee on resolutions, a result that was expected by the delegates, and the recommendations of the committee were affirmed by the substantially unanimous vote of the convention. This was not secured, however, without much opposition, and an extremely animated discussion, which was a controversy between Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey, and State Assemblyman Root, of Indiana, and Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, and John H. Rodes, of New York.

The feature of the morning session was a speech by Congressman Fowler, in which he outlined the causes of the present financial ills, and the remedy therefor.

All of the time of the convention up to the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions, was occupied in listening to speeches and recommendations of features, which those presenting them wished to have embodied in the declaration of the convention.

The convention had taken a recess twice upon notice that the committee was not ready to report. When it reassembled, after the second recess, at 4:30 P. M., H. H. Hanna, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report of his committee and called upon Mr. E. Insull, of Cincinnati, to read it.

THE REPORT. The report, Mr. Hanna said, to the surprise of the members of the committee, was the unanimous expression of the committee. He asked his maintenance support from the convention, and moved the adoption of the report. The report was as follows:

"Your committee make the following report: The monetary conference declares that it has been absolutely necessary that a declaration, straightforward, and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be:

"First, that the present gold standard should be maintained.

"Second, that steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all United States notes by a gradual and steady process, so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that in such retirement, provision should be made for separation of the revenue and note-issue departments of the Treasury.

"Third, that a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country, and which should be so organized and especially with a view to securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof, and the promotion of effectively promoting the above objects.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. "Resolved, That fifteen members of the conference be appointed by the chairman to act as an executive committee with this object in view, to be organized with full power of this convention. The Executive Committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members of this committee shall constitute a quorum of said committee. The Executive Committee shall have special charges of the solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions voluntarily made for the purpose of the convention, and shall have power to call this convention together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall continue in office with power to fill vacancies and discharged at a future date.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this Executive Committee to endeavor to procure at the special session of Congress, which it is understood will be called by the President, to be held at the appointment of a monetary commission by the President to consider the entire question and to report to Congress at the earliest day possible, or failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a commission of eleven members according to rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the convention by Mr. Hanna, of Indianapolis.

THE COMMISSION. "Article 1. The commission shall consist of eleven members to be named by the Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

"Article 2. The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of this convention in a call to be issued hereafter, which shall name the commission shall organize by the election of such officers, and the adoption of such rules and by laws for its own government, as may be agreed to by a majority of its members; and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws, subject to the approval of the commission.

"Article 3. All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed towards the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country and all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor, and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sums set apart for such purpose by the Executive Committee.

"Article 4. The Executive Committee of this commission shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose to defray all necessary expenses of the commission and shall have power to call this convention to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly, and no liability shall attach to said commission or to this convention beyond the amount so notified.

NEXT MEETING. "Article 5. When the labors of this commission have been completed, as far

as practicable, the Executive Committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call; and at the meeting so convened the committee shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to this convention and its members for action; and, if legislation is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such legislation.

"Resolved, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform, which have been presented to this convention, be referred to such commission when formed."

The report and resolutions were agreed to with but three negative votes. The convention after votes of thanks to various organizations and persons, adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee. Chairman Fowler stated that after a conference with Mr. Hanna he would announce the names of the committee provided for in the resolutions adopted.

C